

the lost history of flat earth

The Lost History of Flat Earth: Unraveling Ancient Beliefs and Modern Myths

the lost history of flat earth is a fascinating journey into the beliefs that shaped early human understanding of the world. Long before the age of satellites and space exploration, many cultures embraced the idea that the Earth was flat, a perspective that influenced their cosmology, navigation, and daily life. This article dives deep into the origins, evolution, and eventual decline of flat earth theories, uncovering how these ancient ideas still echo in modern times.

Origins of the Flat Earth Concept

The concept of a flat earth has roots that stretch back to prehistoric times. Early humans, relying on their immediate experiences, perceived the world as a flat plane. After all, the horizon looks flat, and the ground beneath our feet doesn't give obvious signs of curvature. This intuitive observation shaped many early civilizations' understanding of the cosmos.

Ancient Civilizations and Their Cosmologies

Many ancient cultures, from Mesopotamia to Egypt, held flat earth views. The Babylonians envisioned the earth as a flat disc floating in a cosmic ocean. Similarly, ancient Egyptian texts describe the earth as a flat surface beneath a solid sky, often depicted as a dome or vault.

In Norse mythology, the earth was imagined as a flat disc surrounded by a vast ocean, encircled by the world serpent Jörmungandr. In these narratives, the earth's flatness was not just a scientific viewpoint but deeply intertwined with spiritual and mythological symbolism.

Philosophers and Early Debates

While many early societies accepted a flat earth view, some ancient Greek philosophers began to challenge this idea. Figures like Pythagoras and later Aristotle provided observations suggesting a spherical earth. Aristotle noticed that during lunar eclipses, the shadow of the earth on the moon was always circular—a strong indication of a sphere.

Despite these arguments, flat earth ideas persisted in various cultures and sometimes coexisted with spherical models. The lost history of flat earth is partly about understanding how and why these ideas endured alongside emerging scientific thought.

The Influence of Religion and Myth on Flat Earth

Beliefs

Religion played a significant role in preserving flat earth cosmologies. Many sacred texts and religious doctrines describe the world in terms that imply flatness, often symbolizing divine order and creation.

Flat Earth in Religious Texts

For example, some interpretations of early Judaic, Christian, and Islamic scriptures depict the earth as a flat plane under a firmament. The “firmament” was thought to be a solid dome separating the heavens from the earth, a concept that fits neatly within a flat earth framework.

These religious narratives were authoritative for centuries, affecting how societies understood their place in the universe. It's important to note that not all religious traditions held to flat earth models, and interpretations have varied widely over time.

Mythology and Symbolism

Beyond religion, mythology often used the flat earth idea to explain natural phenomena. The earth was frequently portrayed as resting on the backs of animals or supported by pillars, imagery that reinforced a flat, stable world.

These symbolic representations were less about scientific accuracy and more about conveying cultural values and cosmological order, demonstrating how the lost history of flat earth blends fact, belief, and storytelling.

The Decline of Flat Earth Views in Science

By the classical and medieval periods, the spherical earth model gained widespread acceptance among scholars, especially in the Greco-Roman world. However, the transition was gradual and complicated.

Medieval Scholarship and the Spherical Earth

Contrary to popular myths, many medieval scholars embraced a spherical earth. Figures like Thomas Aquinas and Roger Bacon discussed the earth's roundness in their writings. The idea that the church universally suppressed knowledge of a spherical earth is largely a misconception.

Explorers like Christopher Columbus further demonstrated practical acceptance of a globe via navigation techniques that relied on a spherical planet.

Why Did Flat Earth Beliefs Persist?

Despite the scientific consensus, flat earth beliefs lingered among certain groups due to:

- Limited access to scientific education.
- The persistence of literal interpretations of religious texts.
- Resistance to changing long-held worldviews.
- The role of folklore and cultural traditions.

Even into the modern era, flat earth ideas occasionally resurfaced, often fueled by skepticism toward scientific authorities or as part of broader conspiracy theories.

Modern Flat Earth Movement: Revival and Misconceptions

Surprisingly, the lost history of flat earth has experienced a revival in recent decades, largely due to the internet and social media platforms.

Why the Resurgence?

Modern flat earth adherents often cite distrust in government and scientific institutions. The appeal lies in questioning established knowledge and seeking alternative explanations, sometimes framed as a form of intellectual rebellion.

Additionally, flat earth ideas are sometimes intertwined with other conspiracy theories, creating a complex web of beliefs that challenge mainstream science.

Scientific Evidence Against Flat Earth

The spherical nature of the earth is supported by overwhelming evidence:

- Photographs from space clearly show a round Earth.
- Global navigation and satellite technology depend on Earth's curvature.
- The Coriolis effect influences weather and ocean currents in ways consistent with a spinning globe.

- Airplane flight paths make sense only on a spherical Earth model.

Understanding this helps clarify why the lost history of flat earth remains a curiosity rather than a valid scientific perspective.

The Cultural Impact of Flat Earth Theories

Flat earth beliefs are more than just outdated science; they highlight how humans grapple with understanding their environment and the limits of knowledge.

Lessons from the Lost History of Flat Earth

Studying flat earth history teaches us about:

1. The evolution of human thought and scientific inquiry.
2. The interplay between culture, religion, and knowledge.
3. The importance of evidence-based reasoning.
4. How myths and beliefs shape societies.

This perspective invites us to appreciate the complex ways that humans interpret the world around them.

Flat Earth as a Cultural Phenomenon

Today, flat earth discussions often serve as a case study in how misinformation spreads and how critical thinking is vital in the digital age. It's a reminder that curiosity and skepticism must be balanced with rigorous evaluation of evidence.

Exploring the lost history of flat earth offers a window into humanity's quest to comprehend its place in the cosmos. From ancient myths to modern debates, the journey reflects our ongoing pursuit of truth and understanding, revealing as much about ourselves as about the world we inhabit.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the concept behind 'the lost history of flat earth'?

The concept refers to exploring historical beliefs and evidence suggesting that ancient civilizations once viewed the Earth as flat, and how this knowledge was lost or suppressed over time as spherical Earth theories became dominant.

Which ancient cultures believed in a flat Earth?

Ancient Mesopotamians, Egyptians, early Greeks, and some early Hindu and Chinese cosmologies depicted the Earth as flat or disc-shaped in their myths and scientific understandings.

Why is the history of flat Earth considered 'lost'?

Because mainstream history and science emphasize the spherical Earth model from the classical era onward, earlier flat Earth beliefs and related knowledge have often been overlooked, forgotten, or marginalized.

How did the transition from flat Earth to spherical Earth understanding occur?

The transition occurred through advancements in astronomy and philosophy, notably by Greek scholars such as Pythagoras and Aristotle, who provided evidence for a spherical Earth, leading to widespread acceptance over flat Earth models.

Are there historical texts that support the flat Earth model?

Yes, several ancient texts, including early Babylonian and Egyptian writings, as well as some interpretations of biblical and other religious texts, describe the Earth as flat or as a firmament above waters.

What role did religion play in the preservation or loss of flat Earth beliefs?

Religious doctrines sometimes incorporated flat Earth views, but as scientific understanding evolved, many religious interpretations adapted to the spherical Earth model, contributing to the decline of flat Earth beliefs.

Is there archaeological evidence supporting flat Earth theories?

There is no archaeological evidence proving the Earth is flat; however, artifacts and inscriptions demonstrate that ancient people conceptualized the Earth in flat or disc-like terms according to their worldview.

How do modern flat Earth theories relate to ancient beliefs?

Modern flat Earth theories often draw inspiration from ancient cosmologies but mix them with contemporary conspiracy theories and misunderstandings of science, differing significantly from historical contexts.

What caused the flat Earth model to be largely abandoned in scientific communities?

Empirical observations such as ship hulls disappearing over the horizon, lunar eclipses, and circumnavigation, along with advancements in astronomy and physics, provided compelling evidence for a spherical Earth, leading to abandonment of flat Earth models.

Can studying the lost history of flat Earth provide insights into human knowledge development?

Yes, examining the lost history of flat Earth beliefs reveals how human understanding evolves, how cultural and religious factors influence knowledge, and highlights the importance of critical inquiry and evidence in scientific progress.

Additional Resources

The Lost History of Flat Earth: Uncovering an Ancient Cosmological Perspective

the lost history of flat earth invites us to delve into a fascinating and often misunderstood chapter of human intellectual history. While contemporary discourse frequently dismisses flat earth theories as fringe or pseudoscientific, the concept of a flat earth once occupied a central place in the cosmologies of numerous ancient cultures. This article explores how flat earth models were historically constructed, their evolution over time, and the socio-cultural dynamics that led to their gradual displacement by spherical earth paradigms. By examining archaeological evidence, ancient texts, and philosophical treatises, we gain insight into a cosmological worldview that shaped early human understanding of the universe.

Ancient Origins of the Flat Earth Concept

The notion of a flat earth is not a monolithic idea but rather a collection of geographically and culturally diverse models that share a common theme: the earth as a finite, flat plane rather than a globe. Early civilizations such as Mesopotamians, Egyptians, and various Indigenous peoples conceptualized the earth as a flat disk or rectangle, often surrounded by a cosmic ocean or encircled by mountains.

For instance, in ancient Mesopotamian cosmology, the earth was depicted as a flat disk floating in a vast sea, with a solid dome overhead representing the sky. The Enuma Elish, a Babylonian creation epic, reflects such cosmological imagery. Similarly, early Egyptian cosmology described the world as a flat expanse of land (Geb) beneath a celestial goddess (Nut), arching over the earth like a vault. These representations were not merely mythological but served practical purposes, guiding

navigation, agriculture, and ritual practice.

Cosmological Features in Flat Earth Models

Flat earth cosmologies often shared distinct features:

- **Central Axis or Mountaintop:** Many cultures imagined a central mountain or axis mundi, symbolizing the earth's center and a connection between heaven and earth.
- **Encircling Ocean:** The "world ocean" or cosmic sea surrounded the flat land, acting as both a physical boundary and a metaphysical barrier.
- **Firmament or Vault:** A solid dome or firmament covered the earth, sometimes portrayed as a barrier to the waters above or as the realm of celestial bodies.
- **Multiple Layers:** Some traditions included underworld realms beneath the flat earth, reflecting a vertical cosmology with layered worlds.

These features are evident in the cosmologies of cultures ranging from the ancient Greeks to early Native American tribes, indicating a widespread, intuitive interpretation rooted in direct observation and mythic symbolism.

Transition to the Spherical Earth Paradigm

While the flat earth model was dominant for millennia, the transition to a spherical earth concept marks a pivotal moment in human intellectual history. This shift was gradual, emerging from empirical observations and philosophical inquiry rather than immediate scientific consensus.

Greek Contributions and Philosophical Inquiry

The ancient Greeks are often credited with pioneering the spherical earth concept, though this did not replace flat earth views overnight. Figures such as Pythagoras (6th century BCE) and later Aristotle (4th century BCE) provided arguments for a spherical earth based on observations like the curved shadow of the earth on the moon during eclipses and the way ships disappear hull-first over the horizon.

Eratosthenes' remarkable calculation of the earth's circumference in the 3rd century BCE further solidified the spherical model. Using the angles of shadows cast in different cities, he estimated the earth's size with impressive accuracy, showcasing the power of empirical measurement.

Despite these advancements, flat earth ideas persisted in parallel for centuries, especially outside Hellenistic intellectual centers. The integration of spherical earth concepts into religious and cultural

frameworks was uneven and often resisted traditional cosmologies.

Medieval and Early Modern Perspectives

During the medieval period, the spherical earth paradigm was largely maintained within scholarly circles in the Islamic world and Christian Europe. Islamic scholars like Al-Farghani and Al-Biruni refined measurements of the earth's circumference, while European scholars such as Thomas Aquinas reconciled Aristotelian cosmology with Christian doctrine.

However, popular imagination and certain theological interpretations occasionally revived flat earth motifs, often as symbolic or allegorical rather than literal cosmology. The Renaissance and Age of Exploration decisively confirmed the spherical earth model through global navigation and circumnavigation, particularly voyages by explorers such as Ferdinand Magellan.

Modern Flat Earth Movements and Historical Misconceptions

In contemporary times, flat earth theories have experienced a resurgence, particularly through online communities and social media platforms. This revival often overlooks the complex history and symbolic richness of ancient flat earth cosmologies, instead framing the flat earth as a contrarian or conspiratorial stance against established science.

Understanding the Sociocultural Context

The lost history of flat earth is not just about disproven scientific models but about how humans historically made sense of their place in the cosmos. Ancient flat earth models were sophisticated worldviews embedded in religious, philosophical, and practical contexts. They provided meaning, order, and orientation long before the advent of modern astronomy.

Revisiting these early cosmologies through a historical and anthropological lens reveals the evolving nature of human knowledge rather than a simple narrative of ignorance replaced by enlightenment. The persistence and eventual decline of flat earth ideas exemplify broader themes in epistemology: how evidence, observation, and cultural factors shape our understanding of reality.

Comparing Historical and Contemporary Flat Earth Beliefs

- **Historical Flat Earth:** Embedded in myth and ritual, served explanatory and symbolic purposes, often complemented by rich cosmological narratives.
- **Contemporary Flat Earth:** Generally posits a literal, physical flat earth in opposition to scientific consensus, often accompanied by skepticism toward mainstream institutions.

This comparison underscores the importance of distinguishing between ancient cosmological frameworks and modern ideological positions. The lost history of flat earth is thus a narrative of intellectual evolution, cultural diversity, and the enduring human quest to comprehend the universe.

The study of flat earth history enriches our appreciation for the complexity of ancient thought and cautions against simplistic dismissals of past knowledge systems. As research continues to uncover new archaeological and textual evidence, the nuanced story of flat earth cosmology remains a vital part of humanity's intellectual heritage.

The Lost History Of Flat Earth

the lost history of flat earth: *LOST HISTORY OF FLAT EARTH* DEBBIE. HAM, FRANCIS. D. MAGALLON, SHADRECK. MASAWI, 2025

the lost history of flat earth: *The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes* Conevery Bolton Valencius, 2013-09-25 From December 1811 to February 1812, massive earthquakes shook the middle Mississippi Valley, collapsing homes, snapping large trees midtrunk, and briefly but dramatically reversing the flow of the continent's mightiest river. For decades, people puzzled over the causes of the quakes, but by the time the nation began to recover from the Civil War, the New Madrid earthquakes had been essentially forgotten. In *The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes*, Conevery Bolton Valencius remembers this major environmental disaster, demonstrating how events that have been long forgotten, even denied and ridiculed as tall tales, were in fact enormously important at the time of their occurrence, and continue to affect us today. Valencius weaves together scientific and historical evidence to demonstrate the vast role the New Madrid earthquakes played in the United States in the early nineteenth century, shaping the settlement patterns of early western Cherokees and other Indians, heightening the credibility of Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa for their Indian League in the War of 1812, giving force to frontier religious revival, and spreading scientific inquiry. Moving into the present, Valencius explores the intertwined reasons—environmental, scientific, social, and economic—why something as consequential as major earthquakes can be lost from public knowledge, offering a cautionary tale in a world struggling to respond to global climate change amid widespread willful denial. Engagingly written and ambitiously researched—both in the scientific literature and the writings of the time—*The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes* will be an important resource in environmental history, geology, and seismology, as well as history of science and medicine and early American and Native American history.

the lost history of flat earth: *The Lost History of the Little People* Susan B. Martinez, 2013-03-25 Reveals an ancient race of Little People, the catalyst for the emergence of the first known civilizations • Traces the common roots of key words and holy symbols, including the scarlet biretta of Catholic cardinals, back to the Little People • Explains how the mounds of North America and Ireland were not burial sites but the homes of the Little People • Includes the Tuatha De Danaan, the Hindu Sri Vede, the dwarf gods of Mexico and Peru, the Menehune of Hawaii, the Nunnehi of the Cherokee as well as African Pygmies and the Semang of Malaysia All cultures have stories of the First People, the "Old Ones," our prehistoric forebears who survived the Great Flood and initiated the first sacred traditions. From the squat "gods" of Mexico and Peru to the fairy kingdom of Europe to the blond pygmies of Madagascar, on every continent of the world they are remembered as masters of stone carving, agriculture, navigation, writing, and shamanic healing--and as a "hobbit" people, no taller than 3 1/2 feet in height yet perfectly proportioned. Linking the high civilizations of the Pleistocene to the Golden Age of the Great Little People, Susan

Martinez reveals how this lost race was forced from their original home on the continent of Pan (known in myth as Mu or Lemuria) during the Great Flood of global legend. Following the mother language of Pan, Martinez uncovers the original unity of humankind in the common roots of key words and holy symbols, including the scarlet biretta of Catholic cardinals, and shows how the Small Sacred Workers influenced the primitive tribes that they encountered in the post-flood diaspora, leading to the rise of civilization. Examining the North American mound-culture sites, including the diminutive adult remains found there, she explains that these stately mounds were not burial sites but the sanctuaries and homes of the Little People. Drawing on the intriguing worldwide evidence of pygmy tunnels, dwarf villages, elf arrows, and tiny coffins, Martinez reveals the Little People as the real missing link of prehistory, later sanctified and remembered as gods rather than the mortals they were.

the lost history of flat earth: The Lost History of Ancient America Frank Joseph, 2016-10-24 The Lost History of Ancient America presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to America, hundreds, even thousands, of years before Christopher Columbus was born. Its 20 eminent contributors are experts in a variety of fields, from botany, biology, and prehistoric engineering to underwater archaeology, archaeo-astronomy, and Bronze Age warfare. In ancient times, the sea was not an impassable barrier separating our ancestors from the outside world, but a highway taking them to every corner of it. Never before and nowhere else has so much evidence proving the impact made on America by overseas visitors been assembled. You will learn about: A chain of stonewalls across southern Illinois that has stood for the last two millennia. A profusion of plants flourishing throughout the United States and Canada that originated more than 20 centuries ago. Underwater ruins recently found off the coast of Oregon. Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania. And much, much more. The Lost History of Ancient America ends the debate between cultural diffusionists--who have always known that our ancient ancestors did not consider the sea an impassable barrier--and cultural isolationists, who have been equally certain that humans lacked the know-how and courage for global navigation until a little more than 500 years ago.

the lost history of flat earth: The Lost History of the Lady Aeronauts Sharon Wright, 2021-08-31 "A simply brilliant history that rescues from undeserved obscurity a roster of pioneering women in the very beginning of the age of aviation." —Midwest Book Review From have-a-go Georgians to emancipated Edwardians, the lady aeronauts were actresses, writers, heiresses, scientists, engineers, explorers, showgirls and suffragettes. These unsung trailblazers for female freedom enjoyed lives shot through with sheer courage and joie de vivre. Yet they were all but forgotten. Hold on tight for a white-knuckle balloon ride through their remarkable real-life stories . . . "You couldn't want for a better antidote to pinkness than these tales of girls and women unleashing their pluck and inventiveness in the unregulated age of balloomania . . . This is history at its most satisfying." —Damesnet "Sharon Wright tells a fabulous tale, and has uncovered some terrific stories of long forgotten heroines of the air. Some stories are comic, many are tragic, many are a bit of both, and she tells it brilliantly." —Bristol Post "History has never been so much fun!" —What'sHerName Podcast

the lost history of flat earth: The Lost History of Flat Earth FRANCIS. D. MAGALLON, 2025-07-14 In The Lost History of Flat Earth, this eye-opening exploration delves into the psychology, culture, and persistence of one of the most controversial and enduring fringe beliefs in modern times. Despite overwhelming scientific evidence and centuries of discovery, the flat Earth theory has resurged in the digital age, captivating a new generation of followers. But why do some people continue to cling to this debunked theory? Through a captivating blend of history, psychology, and cultural analysis, this book unravels the compelling reasons behind the flat Earth movement's survival. From the rise of misinformation and alternative facts to the growing mistrust of science and authority, The Lost History of Flat Earth sheds light on how belief systems are shaped, reinforced, and transmitted in the digital age. Explore how the digital age and social media platforms like YouTube, Reddit, and Facebook have fueled the resurgence of flat Earth thinking, allowing believers to connect and grow their movement globally. With expert insights into the

psychological forces at play, including cognitive dissonance and the need for certainty, this book examines how fringe theories like flat Earth can gain traction despite the best efforts of scientific reasoning. The flat Earth theory doesn't just challenge the shape of the Earth—it challenges our understanding of truth, knowledge, and the very institutions that shape our worldview. Whether you're fascinated by the persistence of alternative beliefs or concerned about the implications for science education and public discourse, this book provides a thought-provoking examination of why the flat Earth movement persists and how it interacts with larger societal trends. A must-read for anyone interested in the power of belief, the psychology of conspiracy theories, and the ongoing tension between science and skepticism in the 21st century.

the lost history of flat earth: *The Lost History of Stars* Dave Boling, 2017-06-06 “[A] gripping tale about living in war’s barbaric shadow, and how moments of decency and heroism and glimpses of the natural world sustain us” (Jess Walter, #1 New York Times–bestselling author of *The Financial Lives of the Poets*). In turn-of-the-century South Africa, fourteen-year-old Lettie, her younger brother, and her mother are Dutch Afrikaner settlers who have been taken from their farm by British soldiers and are being held in a concentration camp. It is early in the Boer War, and Lettie’s father, grandfather, and brother are off fighting the British as thousands of Afrikaner women and children are detained. The camps are cramped and disease ridden; the threat of illness and starvation are ever present. Determined to dictate their own fate, Lettie and her family give each other strength and hope as they fight to survive amid increasingly dire conditions. Brave and defiant, Lettie finds comfort in memories of stargazing with her grandfather, in her plan to be a writer, and in surprising new friendships that will both nourish and challenge her. A beautiful testament to love, family, and sheer force of will, *The Lost History of Stars* was inspired by Dave Boling’s grandfather’s own experience as a soldier during the Boer War. Lettie is a figure of abiding grace, and her story is richly drawn and impossible to forget. “A heart-wrenching yet ultimately uplifting story of an extraordinary young woman and her family, who are forced to endure unimaginable hardship at the hands of a brutal war. Dave Boling’s brilliant novel is a meditation on the resiliency of the soul and the spirit, and will long be remembered.” —Garth Stein, New York Times–bestselling author of *The Art of Racing in the Rain*

the lost history of flat earth: *Lost History* Michael Hamilton Morgan, 2008 Essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the major role played by the early Muslim world in influencing modern society, *Lost History* fills an important void. Written by an award-winning author and former diplomat with extensive experience in the Muslim world, it provides new insight not only into Islam's historic achievements but also the ancient resentments that fuel today's bitter conflicts. Michael Hamilton Morgan reveals how early Muslim advancements in science and culture lay the cornerstones of the European Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and modern Western society. As he chronicles the Golden Ages of Islam, beginning in 570 a.d. with the birth of Muhammad, and resonating today, he introduces scholars like Ibn Al-Haytham, Ibn Sina, Al-Tusi, Al-Khwarizmi, and Omar Khayyam, towering figures who revolutionized the mathematics, astronomy, and medicine of their time and paved the way for Newton, Copernicus, and many others. And he reminds us that inspired leaders from Muhammad to Suleiman the Magnificent and beyond championed religious tolerance, encouraged intellectual inquiry, and sponsored artistic, architectural, and literary works that still dazzle us with their brilliance. *Lost History* finally affords pioneering leaders with the proper credit and respect they so richly deserve.

the lost history of flat earth: Our Ancient Ancestors' Lost History Reconstructed William Lucas, 2018-12-17 Most of the researchers, archaeologists, anthropologists, and many more who have appeared on the History Channel’s *Ancient Aliens* have admitted their belief that extraterrestrials created humanity. And those creators were none other than the Anunnaki (those who came from heaven) of the Sumerians. Why has no one realized the Anunnaki needed someone to create bodies for them? It is obvious they couldn’t use the bodies they used on higher worlds on our earth. People don’t realize the Sumerians were just as much in the dark as people of today are. The Anunnaki came to our planet over two hundred thousand years before the Sumerians’ time, and

those Anunnaki are the same beings that the Western world's Bible calls sons of God, in Genesis 6:4, where it's stated that the sons of God gave children to the daughters of men. The Urantia Book claims that surgeons from a higher universe came to our planet and took genes from the most advanced humans and, with bioengineering, created bodies for those sons of God in Genesis 6:4. This is where all the confusion originates. Instead of the Anunnaki creating the humans, humans' bodies were created for the Anunnaki. They came to help civilize humanity. There were one hundred of these sons of God that came—fifty men and fifty women. The Bible often calls both men and women sons of God; there's no distinction, Hebrew 12:6-7. This happened during the time of Lucifer's rebellion. Sixty of the sons of God rebelled along with Lucifer; they are the ones that had children by humans with bodies made of human genes. In the book of Enoch, they are referred to as Watchers and fallen angels, emphasizing that they were from higher worlds or heaven.

the lost history of flat earth: *Flat Earth* Christine Garwood, 2008-08-05 Contrary to popular belief fostered in countless school classrooms the world over, Christopher Columbus did not discover that the earth was round. The idea of a spherical world had been widely accepted in educated circles from as early as the fourth century B.C. Yet, bizarrely, it was not until the supposedly more rational nineteenth century that the notion of a flat earth really took hold. Even more bizarrely, it persists to this day, despite Apollo missions and widely publicized pictures of the decidedly spherical Earth from space. Based on a range of original sources, Garwood's history of flat-Earth beliefs---from the Babylonians to the present day---raises issues central to the history and philosophy of science, its relationship to religion and the making of human knowledge about the natural world. Flat Earth is the first definitive study of one of history's most notorious and persistent ideas, and it evokes all the intellectual, philosophical, and spiritual turmoil of the modern age. Ranging from ancient Greece, through Victorian England, to modern-day America, this is a story that encompasses religion, science, and pseudoscience, as well as a spectacular array of people and places. Where else could eccentric aristocrats, fundamentalist preachers, and conspiracy theorists appear alongside Copernicus, Newton, and NASA, except in an account of such a legendary misconception? Thoroughly enjoyable and illuminating, Flat Earth is social and intellectual history at its best.

the lost history of flat earth: *Unjust Transition* Emily Eaton, 2024-03-21T00:00:00Z In 2019, Regina's Co-op Refinery Complex (CRC), a subsidiary of Federated Co-operative, locked out Unifor Local 594 after collective bargaining negotiations failed. CRC used the transition to a "low carbon" future as the justification for concessions on working conditions and reducing the workers' pension plan. The lockout demonstrates what a "just transition" means to fossil fuel corporations: rollbacks of collective bargaining, worker rights, cooperative spirit and environmental justice. In the name of a new future, Federated Co-operative and the Saskatchewan government trampled all over important worker rights — the right to strike and picket, occupational health and safety, pensions and collective bargaining. It also highlights the sorry state of co-operative values in Canada. As corporations and governments are poised to make a transition that will be detrimental to workers and communities, this books argues that solidarity between unions and community movements is absolutely necessary to make the transition away from fossil fuels a just one.

the lost history of flat earth: *Flat Earths and Fake Footnotes* Derrick Peterson, 2021-02-17 We are all haunted by histories. They shape our presuppositions and ballast our judgments. In terms of science and religion this means most of us walk about haunted by rumors of a long war. However, there is no such thing as the "history of the conflict of science and Christianity," and this is a book about it. In the last half of the twentieth century a sea change in the history of science and religion occurred, revealing not only that the perception of protracted warfare between religion and science was a curious set of mythologies that had been combined together into a sort of supermyth in need of debunking. It was also seen that this collective mythology arose in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by historians involved in many sides of the debates over Darwin's discoveries, and from there latched onto the public imagination at large. Flat Earths and Fake Footnotes takes the reader on a journey showing how these myths were constructed, collected together, and eventually debunked. Join us for a story of flat earths and fake footnotes, to uncover the strange tale of how the

conflict of science and Christianity was written into history.

the lost history of flat earth: *Readings for a History of Anthropological Theory, Sixth Edition* Paul A. Erickson, Liam D. Murphy, 2021-11-01 *Readings for a History of Anthropological Theory* curates and collects many of the most important publications of anthropological thought spanning the last hundred years, building a strong foundation in both classical and contemporary theory. The sixth edition includes seventeen new readings, with a sharpened focus on public anthropology, gender and sexuality, race and ethnicity, linguistic anthropology, archaeology, and the Anthropocene. Each piece of writing is accompanied by a short introduction, key terms, study questions, and further readings that elucidate the original text. On its own or together with *A History of Anthropological Theory, sixth edition*, this anthology offers an unrivalled introduction to the theory of anthropology that reflects not only its history but also the changing nature of the discipline today.

the lost history of flat earth: *A Literary History of Russia* Aleksander Brückner, 1908

the lost history of flat earth: *"It" Is God* Lois B. Mayette, 2016-08-29 *It Is God* is about changing the way we culturally see God and ourselves. Everything is energy, or it is nothing was said by Albert Einstein. If God is everywhere and everything and is constant, what is God? Not who is God. God is not a person or human but the essence of everything, which can best be described or explained as being energy. The hope of these writings is to help us in the twenty-first century with the marriage of spirituality and science. This author is not an expert in either field, but after many years of studying through reading some fifty books a year about human development and history and with the lack of growth, she saw the need to let go of old thinking and move into a new paradigm or model. Hopefully, this book can help us more in the death and dying issues. What goes with you upon death? Not your possessions or title or body. So what is spirit/soul? Read on!

the lost history of flat earth: *A History of Anthropological Theory, Sixth Edition* Paul A. Erickson, Liam D. Murphy, 2021-03-01 For over twenty years, *A History of Anthropological Theory* has provided a strong foundation for understanding anthropological thinking, tracing how the discipline has evolved from its origins to the present day. The sixth edition of this important text offers substantial updates throughout, including more balanced coverage of the four fields of anthropology, an entirely new section on the Anthropocene, and significantly revised discussions of public anthropology, gender and sexuality, and race and ethnicity. Written in accessible prose and enhanced with illustrations, key terms, and study questions in each section, this text remains essential reading for those interested in studying the history of anthropology. On its own or used with the companion volume, *Readings for a History of Anthropological Theory, sixth edition*, this text provides comprehensive coverage in a flexible and easy-to-use format for teaching in the anthropology classroom.

the lost history of flat earth: *Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures* Helaine Selin, 2008-03-12 Here, at last, is the massively updated and augmented second edition of this landmark encyclopedia. It contains approximately 1000 entries dealing in depth with the history of the scientific, technological and medical accomplishments of cultures outside of the United States and Europe. The entries consist of fully updated articles together with hundreds of entirely new topics. This unique reference work includes intercultural articles on broad topics such as mathematics and astronomy as well as thoughtful philosophical articles on concepts and ideas related to the study of non-Western Science, such as rationality, objectivity, and method. You'll also find material on religion and science, East and West, and magic and science.

the lost history of flat earth: *Readings for a History of Anthropological Theory* Paul A. Erickson, Liam Donat Murphy, 2013-01-01 This comprehensive anthology offers over 40 readings that are critical to the understanding of anthropological theory and the development of anthropology as an academic discipline. The fourth edition maintains a strong focus on the four-field roots of the discipline in North America but has been reorganized with a new section on twenty-first-century theory, including coverage of postcolonial and public anthropology. New key terms and

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